The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

CHARLESTONIANS.

We had the pleasure of meeting at Charleston, S. C., on Monday last, Hon. Ed. W. M. Macky, member of congress; Gen. W. N. Taft, posmaster; Col. Thos. Johnson, collector of customs; Judge Melton, U. S. District Attorney, and U. S. Marshal Livingston.

JESSE J. CASSIDEY, ESQ.

We are pleased to see our old friend and associate is again shoving the quill. This time he is associate editor of the *Midland Farmer*, a very excellent paper, published at St. Louis. We wish the old gentleman well, wherever he may be. There is no better fellow in all these states. May the Lord prosper him.

SO GLAD !!

How delighted we are that the United States Supreme Court, every member of which, with one exception, is a Republican, did not render its decision on the civil rights bill before Mr. Holden took action on the social equality tendency of the Republican party. His excuse, or pretense would have been "knocked from under him," and we might have had him with us for an indefinite time, before any other plausible subterfuge would have suggested itself.

PERSONALS.

Hon. John Sherman, was in New York last week.

Hon H. Bisbee, member of Congress from Florida, passed through this city Saturday night last on his way south.

The following young gentlemen from N. C., in Washington employed in the departments, will always be a credit to *their* state: David Kellett, W. K. Price, M. S. Leary, Geo. C. Schurlock, W. J. Bushall, J. B. Hyman, H. C. Tyson, Osborn Hunter, Jr., Johnson Green, A. Richardson, W. P. Wetherell, F. P. Bushee and Capt. E. M. Rosipy. They are good Republicans and believe in working for the interest of their state. We know many who are credited to N. C., that have not voted here for years, in fact only claim the state to hold office and that they got through outside influence. But the gentlemen named above are faithful and true and will be at all times be so to Republicanism.

ALL SORTS.

Two cents will take a letter to any place in the United States.

Republican convention came off yesterday in the first district.

William Vanderbilt is the richest man in this country; $240,000,000 will do.

The smokiest town in America is Pittsburg, Pa. You cannot see the town for the smoke.

Mahone and readjustment will be endorsed on the 6th of November next by the voters of Virginia.

Jarvis don't seem to care very much for the good opinion of the leading Democratic bosses of Carteret.

The friends of Major John M. Foote will be pleased to hear that he is doing well. He is again at Ithaca, New York.

Ransom, Vance, Waddell, Cox, Coke, Jarvis and others are going to canvass the first district for the Democratic candidate for congress.

Is Jarvis going to again neglect his gubernatorial duties to make political speeches? But then he has been away all the summer, why not stay away all the winter?

The Democratic papers are entirely too previous. The negro is and will remain a citizen of the United States notwithstanding the civil rights decision, and don't you forget it.

Hon. Edmund W. M. Mackey, member of congress from South Carolina, is now arranging his private business so he can leave for Washington in a few weeks to attend congress.

Dr. J. J. Mott has returned to his home and is now busy laying his plans for a successful private business. The Doctor is an able man and will unquestionably succeed in whatever he undertakes.

Col. L. W. Humphrey is said to be very hopeful of his Southern Railroad scheme, running from Norfolk by way of Goldsboro, Charlotte and on south. He has been at work on this project for many years and deserves success.

Hon. James E. O'Hara will be the only colored member in the 48th congress. But he is an able man and will properly and faithfully represent his people. We know of no man who could do it better. We wish him a long and prosperous future.

Hon. Horatio Bisbee, jr., was a colonel in a Maine regiment during the late war. In 1864 he married a lady in Florida, resigned and went to the law. He is the only Republican south who has been nominated and elected to congress four successive times. He is a young but very able man, and his friends hope yet to see him in the United States senate.

Pender.

DEAR POST:—In my last I promised to let you hear from me again soon, and should have redeemed that promise ere this, but for my constant expectep to see the POST in mourning for its very efficient and plucky editor. I learn that the said William Thomas on reading the few facts set forth in my article published in you issue of the 28th ult., cut up worse capers than Charley ever did before a magistrate's meeting, and at once ordered coffee for two and left on the first train for the seat of war (Wilmington), but there happened to be a circus in the city, managed by a Sell, and as William had never been equaled as a big sell, he at once turned his attention to his rival, hoping, I suppose, to get something new in the managent of the ring; whether he did this or not I have not learned, but we venture to say he saw nothing there that could cut up more capers, in the ring, than his Charley.

I was not at Burgaw the first Monday when they generally meet to compare notes and plot against the honest tax-payers; but I learn that after the little bit of information given them through the POST, and in the absence of the general-in-chief (Daniel), the scattered forces were to be found skulking in little groups very much like a brood of little half feathered chickens which have been prematurely weaned, and not being exactly willing to trust themselves in the open ground, huddled about the stable and other dark and secluded places, until the afternoon when John D. Powers, the old capon, ventured to hover them a little in the open air, after having taken them to the private quarters of William Tom for the much needed instruction and reorganization. We are told that Charley, the candidate and mouth organ of William Tom, with his pants on the other extreme and under the heels of his slippers, and that coat moved around in such a way as to remind one very much of a little booted bantam rooster, after a hawk had made one swoop at him and succeeded only in carrying away his redundant tail feathers. So secluded was he that Joseph T. was left to vote and take care of himself the best he could.—But the old capon was around, and I learn old uncle James Alderman always feels safe while under his protecting wing.

We promised to tell you a good one on Charley, but as has behaved himself so well since he learned that that bastard baby from Union township is being cared for by those honest people, we will not tell it on him, but keep it in soak until he takes it into his head to cut up his fool capers as he has been in the habit of doing, when we will certainly give it to the public. Now, don't you forget this, Charley.

Oh! I forgot to tell you, that the honorble Thos. J. Armstrong, the groom, was on hand at Burgaw, looking after his subject (Charley), and appeared about as ridiculous as he did when he called some gentlemen to order in the legislature, and was made to state his point of order, when asken to do so by the speaker of the house, and was compelled to sneak back into his seat, his face all aglow with his characteristic fool grin. But he is Charlie's leader, all the same.

We promised to tell you something abovt the mobing of an old confederate soldier, by bourbon officia's and their clans. The case alluded to is that of an old man named Hale who lives somewhere about Rocky Point, and the leader of the mob is a lovely specimen a Democratic justice of the peace, one Thomas A. McLeudon. But as I have been unable to get all the facts, I will defer this sickening narrative until my next, when I will give you the particulars, and in connection therewith will tell you how the judicial ermine was prostituted by that smiling specimen of humanity, McKoy, in sustaining the leader of the mob—*all under the influence of the ring.* Old man Wm. Tat Bannerman is a lovely fellow for a man of his age, and never fails to consult the interest of the ring in appointing his magistrates, regardless of the wishes or interest of the people. But as my letter is now too long, I will defer the particulars of his lovely conduct until next.

Ah! I must beg pardon for having alluded to the private affairs of William Tom in my last, as I hear he did not like it much; but, nevertheless, Tommy, you know it is every word true.

I am unable to tell you anything about the investigation, but learn it is going on quietly, much to the gratification of all honest tax-payers.

A REPUBLICAN.

City Items.

Mr. B. L. Butler has lost five out of seven children from diphtheria recently.

Nancy Cowrn, colored, residing on the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, was found dead in her bed on Monday afternoon last. She was 68 years of age and lived alone. Her death was pronounced the result of heart disease. Coroner Jacobs was notified, but deemed an inquest unnecessary.

The Schr. Luola Murchison, which went ashore near Kitty Hawk some weeks ago, is reported to be going to pieces. Her crew deserted the wreck last Wednesday, going ashore in a boatmans chair. She was bound from New York to Savannah, and was formerly partly bound here.

Lewis Sheridan, a well known colored carpenter, while preparing to put an elevator in Capt. T. J. Southerland's livery stables, on Thursday afternoon last, was accidentally precipitated backwarded through the opening to the floor beneath, a distance of eleven feet, by which he was badly cut though not dangerously hurt.

The Norwegian barque Skudesnæs, from this port for Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, takes out a cargo of naval stores valued at $11,600, and the schooner Robert Dority, for St. George, Grenada, of lumber and shingles valued at $2,213.88. Messrs. A. Sprunt & Son and Northrop & Cumming were the shippers.

A small white boy, while carelessly handling a pistol on Tuesday last, accidentally discharged it, the ball taking effect in the fleshy part of the thigh of a young colored woman named Nancy Davis, causing a painful wound. The ball was extracted Wednesday morning and at last accounts the patient was doing as well as could be expected.

The large brick building on Front, and Orange streets, known as the Bradley house, is being converted into two large stores, one to be occupied by Mr. A. D. Wessell, owner of the property, and the the other by Mrs. Burch as a fancy notion store. Other stores will probably be erected in the same neighborhood very soon, consequent upon the proximity of the new market house.

Miss Emily Pembroke Jones, daughter of Capt. Pembroke Jones, a distinguished officer in the late Confederate Navy, and a half sister of Mr. Pembroke Jones, of this city, met with a sudden and rather singular death a few days ago, in Powhatan, Virginia. She was a somnambulent and was walking in her sleep, when she fell down the stairs and dislocated her neck, when picked up she wks quite dead.

A colored man named Edward Howell was arrested in Florence, S. C., on Monday last and brought to this city by Sheriff Manning, on a requisition from the Governor, charged with obtaining goods under false pretense from Messrs. P. L. Bridgers & Co. A bond of $1,000 was required for his appearance on the 30th instant, and as he failed to furnish the same he was committed to jail, but afterwards applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was heard before Judge Meares yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the court house.

At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Fruit Growers' Association, held in Raleigh last week, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of Pender county, delivered an able address on the subject of fruit and grapes as articles of food. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Capt. R. P. Paddison; vice-presidents, Col. W. G. Green, Col. R. B. Creecy, J. Chapman Mason, Daniel Shaw, J. Van Lindley, S. H. Canady, Col. Wm. Johnston, J. H. Sallor, Col. J. D. Cameron; secretary, S. Otho Wilson; corresponding secretary, P. M. Wilson; treasurer, S. A. Lineback. Col. J. M. Heck will deliver the next annual address, his subject being "Fruit Growing in North Carolina—does it pay?"

LOCAL SHORTS.

Fish continue very scarce in the Wilmington Market.

Christmas was two months off yesterday and Thanksgiving is just one month off.

The barque Glacier, which cleared on Saturday last for Ponce, P. R., took out lumber valued at $2,800.

The third European cotton steamer of the season, at this port, is nearly loaded and ready for departure.

The Wilmington, Warsaw and Clinton Telegraph line is reported by Manager F. W. Foster to be in working order.

Rev. C. M. Payne, of the 2nd Presbyterian Church has received a call to the church in Concord, N. C., but we hear he has declined it.

A building has been erected on the grounds of Oak Grove Cemetery (Potters Field) for the benefit of visitors as a refuge from weather.

Mr. Alexander Sprunt returned from his trip to Europe on Thursday night last. His many friends were glad to meet him. He is in fine health.

Mr. Eugene Maffitt, has purchased the unexpired lease of Mr. Rouse in the Wilmington and Brunswick Ferry, and is busy making improvements.

Mr. R. R. Bridgers, Jr., has resigned his position of Assistant Engineer of the Atlanta Division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

It is said that a calf was taken up by the cow catcher of an engine at Flemington, one day last week, and brought all the way to Wilmington without injury.

Major C. M. Stedman declines an invitation to canvass the first district on account of an accumulation of law business in his office during his late absence in Europe.

Mr Wm. A. Brown, at one time a resident of the city, but now of New York, was married on Tuesday of last week, at Brooklyn, to Miss Harriet P. Irvine, of that city.

The room on the northwest corner of Market and Second streets, formerly used as a meat shop, is being fitted up for a grocery store, to be occupied by a son of Mr. L. D. Cherry, the surveyor.

Later reports from Pender county, place the crops in a much better condition than they appeared some two or three weeks ago. The recent rains have had a bad effect and both corn and cotton are "looking up."

A number of wealthy northern families have been making inquiries for accommodations here during the coming winter. They think the climate of Wilmington preferable to that of Florida.

The Schr. Margaret S. Lyons, Capt. Nathaniel Doughty, of Abscone, N. J., which cleared from Baltimore for this port on the 1st of September, is supposed to have been lost with all on board.

The steam tug Harold, a new arrival in our waters, is kept busy towing material to the works of Messrs. Ross & Lara, at Gander Hall, where they are preparing to commence operations in their quarry.

Lewis Sheridan, the colored carpenter who was injured last week by a fall through an elevator at Capt. Southerland's stables, is said to be improving as fast as could be expected. One of his ribs was broken.

The receipts of cotton during the crop year from September 1st to October 20th footed up 29,924 bales. Last year the receipts for the corresponding period amounted to 26,555 bales, a gain of 3,369 bales in favor of 1883.

Rev. C. M. Payne, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, who was married a week or two ago to Miss Cora Murphy, of Sampson county, arrived home Friday night and was met at the depot by a number of his friends.

Rev. J. C. Hiden, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, has been chosen to deliver one of the addresses before the coference of Baptist Ministers of the United States and Canada which meets in Boston in November.

Young Wilmingtonians off Seeking Pleasure.

Messrs. Edward J. Lilly, Jr., C. B. Mallett and John W. Bolles, three of Wilmington's young bloods left here on Saturday night the 13th inst., for a visit to Boston. They took in Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other places of interest as they traveled northward, seeing all there was to be seen and enjoying themselves to the fullest, and it is perfectly safe to predict that they will have a good time, in fact if they fail no one else need try. They have our best wishes for a glorious and successful campaign and a safe return to their home and friends.

The steam yacht Passport, which went to Philadelphia some weeks ago to undergo certain necessary repairs and receive a new boiler, returned on Saturday afternoon last, and is now ready to commence the winter campaign of tugging.

The pilot boat Uriah Timmons, Captain C. C. Morse, which was sunk during the terrible storm in the early part of September, has been raised and thoroughly repaired on the dry dock, and Capt. Morse, who is pardonably proud of his handsome craft, says she is now as good as new.

Improvements.

Among the recent improvements at the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad depot in this city, we notice that the platform under the shed has been lowered to a level with the track and extended to the eating house, and it is intended, we understand, to build a shed from the present one to the eating house, and also to cover at least a portion of the bridge to protect travellers from the inclemencies of the weather.

Probable Murder.

Two white men named John W. Grady and J. H. Grissett, living in Shallotte Township, Brunswick county, got into a dispute about some corn on Tuesday last, during which they came to blows, when Grissett struck Grady over the head and fractured his skull. At last accounts Grady was still alive, but it was not thought possible that he could recover. Grady had been drinking. Grissett had been arrested and put under bond to await results.

Incendiarism.

On Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock, fire was discovered bursting forth from under a tenement house on the premises north of the City Hall. A few buckets of water extinguished the flames, which were gaining considerable headway when discovered. There were evidencies that the fire was of incendiary origin. Richard Stowe, colored, who first detected the presence of fire was sleeping on a bed immediately over the spot where the fire was started.

It gives us pleasure to publish the letter, coming as it does, from such a source. What other sheriff in the state can produce a letter so creditable:

NORTH CAROLINA, SUPREME COURT, }
RALEIGH, Oct. 12th, 1883.

General S. H. Manning, Sheriff, &c., Wilmington, N. C:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of the executions, returnable to the present term, from New Hanover county, with your check on the First National Bank covering all of them; for which please accept receipt and thanks.

Excuse me for adding, that, if all the sheriffs in the state were as energetic and prompt as yourself, the clerks, litigants, counsel and public would have less cause of complaint.

Very truly yours,
WM. H. BAGLEY, Clerk.

With such a sheriff the people of New Hanover may well feel proud.

Our Colored Firemen.

The Phœnix Hose Reel Company No. 1, a colored organization was out for parade in their new and handsome uniforms on Tuesday last, headed by a brass band and escorted by Cape Fear S. F. E. Company, No. 3 and the Dread Not Hook & Ladder Company No. 5. The companies halted in front of the City Hall and viewed by the Mayor and Chief of the Fire Department, Mayor Hall also addressed them briefly, complimenting them upon their fine appearance, which he said was due to their own efforts, and promising them whatever assistance in the future it might be possible for him to render, and pledging to that end the co-operation of the city government generally. Drum Major John Jackson, in his handsome uniform, attracted much attention. The Phœnix Company, under command of Capt. John Walker, has already proved its claim to the name of being a valuable auxiliary to the fire department.

The Burglars at Work.

The residence of Mr. Edward Suden, on the corner of Mulberry street and Macumber's Alley, near their intersection with Ninth street, was entered by a burglar on Tuesday morning last. Entrance was effected through a side window opening into the garden. He took the money drawer from the store and a mahogany box containing valuable papers from the bed room and carried them into the garden, where they were ransacked and three dollars in silver change taken, the papers being left. The discovery of the presence of the burglar came about in this wise: Mrs. Suden detected the rustle of paper and asked her husband what he was doing. He told her it was nothing but the wind rustling the leaves. They then lay quietly for a few minutes when Mr. Suden was startled by seeing the head of a man cautiously protrude about the footboard of the bed, followed by the body, when he sprang from the bed to the floor and started in pursuit of the intruder, who slammed the room door shutter in his face and escaped through a door which he had purposely left open. It was about 1 o'clock in the morning when the burglar was discovered.

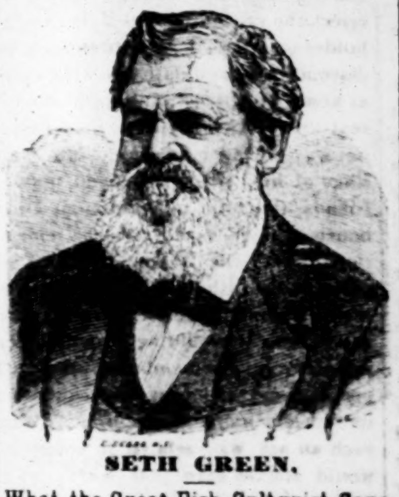
The same night the store and residence of Mr. J. W. Burton, northeast corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets, were entered and a small sum of money were taken. It seems that the thieves in both instances were very particular not to take anything but money, taking nothing that could by any means lead to detection.

The Premium Engraving for *Peterson's Magazine* for 1884 has been received, and a very beautiful one it is; a picture of a mother carrying her little one up stairs to bed, and called "Tired out." It is a picture that will go to every mother's heart. It should be had in every family, and would make a very charming ornament for the parlor, if framed and hung up; worth, in fact, a dozen of the cheap, gaudy, vulgar chromos. It can be had, gratis, by getting up a club for *Peterson*." Only the enormous circulation of the Magazine can explain why the proprietors can afford to give such premiums. *Peterson* is the best and cheapest of the lady's books, the price being but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs. Thus, three copies will be sent for $4.50, with this beautiful engraving as a premium. To larger clubs the inducements are even greater, including an extra copy of the magazine as premium. Specimens of the magazine, to assist in getting up clubs, are sent, gratis, if written for. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1884. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Adcice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHIG SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says:

Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My Symptoms were terrible, I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Seth Green

JOB PRINTING,

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS.

Which we print in a clear and distinct manner.

OUR PRICES MODERATE.

Our work guaranteed satisfactory.

E. S. WARROCK & CO.

Corner Front and Princess streets,

october 16—tf over Dyers.

MEMERY PURVIS,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, TARBORO, N. C. offers his Professional Services to the Public.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTION.

WORK DONE AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

oct 26-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY OF WILMINGTON,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, October 20 1883.

Sealed Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until 8 o'clock P. M., November 5th, 1883, (when they will be opened by the Board of Aldermen in the presence of bidders), for supplying the blocks and paving North Water street, from its intersection with Market street to its intersection with Mulberry street, about 3,300 square yards of pavement, to be laid with approved granite blocks. The street will be graded and the sand for bedding will be delivered at the work.

Bids will at the same time be received for supplying 20,000 good hard paving bricks and laying about 1,000 square yards of sidewalk pavement.

Bids for supplying the materials (stone and brick) and for laying the pavements, will be received separately if bidders so desire.

All bids may be rejected if considered too high.

Specifications in detail can be seen at this office on and after the 23d inst., at noon.

E. D. HALL,
Mayor and Chairman of Street and Wharf Committee.
oct 26-1t

IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS BOOK and Job Work done at low prices, send your orders to the

FRANKLIN GAZETTE OFFICE.
oct 26

Bargains in Shoes,

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes

AND OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS ON MANY KINDS,

WOMENS MOROCCO SHOES AT $1.25 and $1,50, Worth $1,75 and $2.00.

Call early and get your Winter Shoes from

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.
108 North Front Street.
jy 13—tf.

B. F. Sparkman,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA.

Good, easy shave and hair cut in latest style. Perfect satisfaction given. Special attention paid to family work.

Wilmington Post, Franklin Gazette, Police Gazette, Police News, Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk Evening News and Portsmouth Times taken. oct 26-4t

A Brilliant Scheme.

DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY CO.

OF

Norfolk, Virginia.

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fairly tested before the Court.

The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, and that full opportunity may be given for the purchase of the tickets, of which there are only

25,000 WITH 356 PRIZES,

the Drawing has been fixed for the

22d of November, 1883,

at which time, WITHOUT POSTPONEMENT, it will be made in the city of Norfolk, before the public, and under the supervision of a committee of reliable citizens, and in like manner each succeeding month.

Tickets bearing date September 29th hold good for the Drawing of 22d November.

SCHEME:

Capital Prize $5.000.

1	Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	do	1,500	is	1,500
1	do	1,000	is	1,000
1	do	500	is	500
1	do	300	is	300
1	do	300	is	300
1	do	300	is	300
1	do	300	is	300
6	do	100	are	600
15	do	50	are	750
100	do	10	are	1,000
100	do	5	are	1,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 of	$50	$450
9 of	30	270
9 of	20	180
356 Prizes,	Distributing	$13,050

Tickets only $1,00.

Plan of Lottery similar to that of Louisiana Company.

J. B. HORBACH, Manager.

Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer.

Remittances should be sent by Express rather than by P. O. money orders or registered letters.

Express charges upon $5 and larger sums will be paid by the company.

Address plainly.

J. P. HORBACH,
Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the sale of Tickets required throughout the State. Address applications as above. sept 14-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER CO. SUPERIOR COURT.

BEFORE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Brock G. Empie, Plaintiff,
vs.
Mary Holmes, Edward S. Dudley, S. B. Colson and wife Sallie E. Colson, and others, Defendants.

IT being made to appear to my satisfaction that Edward S. Dudley and S. B. Colson and wife Sallie E. Colson are non-residents of this State, and cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State, and that they are proper parties to the action [illegible] November, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock [illegible] [illegible] this the 15th day of September, A. D. 1883.

[illegible]
Clerk Superior Court New Hanover Co.
sept 21-6w

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1883

We hope our colored Baptist friends in this city will recollect that Pastor Garland White has quit the church and entered politics.

The colored men of Virginia who have the welfare of their children, and children's children at heart, will work and vote for the Mahone candidates, in that state, on the 6th day of November 1883.

Hon. William Mahone, the great southern leader of anti-bourbons, should, as we have no doubt he will, be supported by every Republican, white or black, in the south. No honest Republican will fight or oppose him in any way. We should stand by him as one man.

The Rev. Garland White has quit his church in this city and taken the stump in Virginia for the Democrats. Rev. White has been interfering in politics for very many years and always against the interest of his people. He has been a Democrat for the last thirteen years. He canvassed for Greeley and Brown in 1872, therefore our colored friends in Virginia may pay very little attention to what he says on political questions, as he only speaks the sentiments that he is instructed to by his Democratic bosses.

HON. FRANK HATTON.

The *Burke Blade*, of Morganton, N. C., some weeks ago, had an editorial concerning Hon. Frank Hatton, in which it charges that gentleman with keeping Democratic postmasters in office to the exclusion of Republicans or anti-bourbons. Now, we will undertake to say if the *Burke Blade*, or any other reliable anti-bourbon paper or person will point out a Democratic postmaster, and will recommend a Republican, or anti bourbon, who will make a good, honest and faithful post master, who will give satisfaction to a majority of the men who vote against the Democracy, that Hon. Frank Hatton will *appoint him in less than ten minutes.* Will our contemporary make a note of this.—Mr. Hatton is a stalwart Republican. He stands by his friends. He never has and never will be whipped, bulldozed or backed down. He is grit from the top of his head to the tip end of his toes, and is one of the men who will be the cause of the Republican party carrying the country in 1884. He is a friend to the south, to southern Republicans, and to the men who are opposed to the Democratic bourbon bosses, and stands ready to live or die (politically) with them. And the men who he is standing by should support him unanimously and enthusiastically.

CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION.

The colored people of the south, so far as we are able to judge from consulting with the leaders as well as the masses, do not want any class legislation. They do not want any laws, specially for them, enacted. They want to be treated just as other American citizens are. The civil rights law was passed without their sanction, and now it has been decided unconstitutional they want it dropped, and be allowed to work out under the general law their own destiny. Give them the rights already guaranteed to them as American citizens, is all they ask for, and all they have a right to expect. They simply want the rights of American citizens. The right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; the right to educate their children; their rights in the court house, and at the ballot box. This is all they want, and this they have a right to, *and this their friends will see that they do have.* They need not be frightened on account of the late decision. The great majority of the white people are their friends and will see that they are protected to the fullest extent of the law; *and the law is full enough to protect them.*

VOLUNTEER ADVICE.

Advice is an article which everybody has in abundance for the supply of others, probably, for the reason that so little is wanted for purposes of home consumption. Not being an exception to the general rule, it has occured to us that we might agreeably (to ourselves, at least) expend a portion of our surplus accumulations upon our friends of the First Congressional District. As to our friends in the Bertie section, it is useless to advise them, in one way or another, since, by the grace of his Excellency, the reigning gubernatorial Monarch, they are to have no part nor lot in the election of which we propose to speak. To the Republican and Liberal voters of that district, who are vouchsafed the privilege of throwing away their ballots, we venture a suggestion—for what it is worth. We take it for granted that there is no prospect of defeating the bourbons in a district laid off and arranged by them with the sole and express design of electing a tool of theirs to congress. While the indignation of the good and true men of *all* parties may be such as to induce very considerable changes, yet there will hardly be accomplished such a revolution as to overcome the manufactured majority given in advance by the ruling party in the legislature to the future candidate *Inaction* alone could effect their defeat, and we see from the signs of preparation on every side that Mr. Skinner and his allies will not be idle or supine. Indeed, the projection of a vigorous and extensive canvass in a body of counties heretofore representing one thousand Democratic majority is a confession in itself that *some* damning and atrocious conduct, calculated to profoundly agitate and incense the fairminded and patriotic voters of the district, must be covered over with the flowers of oratory or rendered less odious by the devices of practised sophistry. The disfranchisement of thousands of freemen is to be converted by Vance's legerdemain into the hugest joke of the season, and the honest, frank-hearted assurance of Ransom, who would lose his right arm sooner than ever attempt to deceive his hearers, is to settle satisfactorily all doubt as to the honesty of the Executive in solving a legal doubt in favor of his party and in contravention of popular right. Well, the decree has gone forth that the first District must be carried. The Vances, Ransoms and Lathams and other men of less repute, but of equal consequence on the eve of elections will be on hand, as in the past, and as matters now stand we can reasonably anticipate but one result. Now, if our view of the law is correct it matters not who is declared elected. The election is a nulity, and can confer no legal right to a seat in congress. With what consistency can one who maintains that the district to be canvassed is not the district prescribed by the law, ask to be sent to congress by such district? As a matter of expediency, to participate in the election would afford the only chance of righting this outrage on the Republican voters, but is this "dream a shadow of a shade" of a chance worth the surrender of that position of dignity and consistency which would come from entire non-action?—We respectfully submit, then, that (from such light as we now have) both policy and principle would be consulted by the refusal on the part of the Republicans and Liberals to participate in the slightest manner in the outrageous travesty of an election. To elect their candidate would be next to impossible, so nothing would be lost. While on the other hand it is a great and serious question, which, in the name of every lover of a free ballot in the state, we put to our friends in the east: will you, for such a chance to get what the victor ought not to have, condone this great fraud by striving for its fruits, and estop our allies in congress from testing the legal question before the world? Of course, we do not mean a legal estoppel, for if the newly formed district has no right to send a member to this present congress, then there can be *no* legal contestant or claimant of a seat, to estop anybody. But with what grace can our friends in that body move to reject the credentials of a Democratic holder on those legal grounds, with a discomfitted candidate of his own party at home who is *not* an applicant for a seat upon like credentials only because he was defeated finally at an earlier stage of his career? Depend upon it, friends, the total abandonment to the bourbon cliques and cohorts on election day of the ballot boxes at the polls, as the filthy and polluting instruments of fraud, would be a spectacle as noble as it would be profoundly impressive, long-remembered among the people, and of happy consequence in its future works and teachings. When such an act was related in congress it would startle even that body, so familiar with fraud, but *not* with such dignified reprobation thereof; it would go out from the doors of congress to the honest freemen of the United States that the Governor of North Carolina had dared to disfranchise a county of the state accustomed to vote against his party. When this became widely known, we should see how much the love of honesty and a free ballot is still regnant in American hearts. Not all the "Presidential Steals," "Dorsey's Budget" scandals, Ohio whiskey "turn out the rascals" nor a hundred like calumnies and slogans, could avert or delay the overwhelming result. This may seem exageration when the comparatively trifling beginning is contrasted with the mighty ending, but read carefully and ponder what we have said, and then say if cause and event do not succeed one another in this our forecast with logical, natural, and almost necessary sequence. So mote it be.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

To a Republican with any relish for fun so recently after the Ohio election, its *ex post facto* importance in the estimation of Democrats must be a matter of no little amusement. Scarcely was there a bourbon journal in the country which did not labor in and out of season to demonstrate the utter insignificancy and want of prophetic consequence attaching to any possible Democratic defeat in the Buckeye State. But lo! the fight is over. "Wool and whiskey" have brought victory—we came near saying to perch on the Democratic standard, but no—to the blended flags of the bourbon Democracy and the "Old Bourbon" distillers and drinkers—and how changed the aspect of the "foughten field." To say nothing of the *ex post facto* Falstaffian constancy of heart which *now*, it seems, animated them all along, they have discovered that Ohio was the Quartre Bras preceding the Waterloo of parties. Well, as "our friends, the enemy," are always fond of fair play, we have no doubt they will accord us the privilege of displaying a little of *our* "hindsight" wisdom. To our optics it was the Republicans who could best afford to lose Ohio in the last campaign. If the Democrats, in an "off year," with local issues in their favor, allied to a cause which stirs the hearts of men as nothing else does, to fight against an invasion of the sacred rights of personal free will and the liberty of private conduct; with a candidate for governor willing and able to spend fifty thousand dollars for his "entry" on the race grounds; if we say, with such advantages as those they could not win, then all that cunning and capacity for evil which has distinguished in the past the Ohio wing of the party would have suddenly and mysteriously deserted them. On the other hand we may well and honestly take heart in remembering that national issues were not involved; that a worse condition of affairs than the present seems, even in bourbon eyes, has been gloriously retrieved when the vital question for this republic: Shall all the blood and treasure of the late war be spent in vain, and the country remanded to the hands of those who sought their own selfish glory in its dismemberment, has been propounded to the American people. Depend upon it, there will and can be but one answer and that sternly offensive to bourbon ears, when Ohio is asked in 1884, shall the long war for Union and American manhood be fought in vain? Shall the millions of gold and silver which have aided to make this country the glory of her citizens and the envy of the world be dribbled away under the fiscal administration of men who have degenerated from every variety of financial policy down to none at all?

THE SOCIAL RIGHTS TENDENCY.

As the social rights tendency of the Republican party, evinced in the efforts of a colored woman to eat at the same table with "the white folks" on a steamboat, was the cause and occasion of his ex excellency, Gov. Holden's withdrawal from that party, we are apprehensive that the counter-tendency of the recent decision of the Republican Supreme Court on the civil rights bill will bring that conscientious and consistent gentleman back into the old fold—unless, indeed, he should regard the conduct of the colored woman as the more significant act. It is true that the decision of the court was not a political occurrence, but it is quite as likely that the *supposed* Mrs. Bruce did not seek the dining table in a political capacity. By the way, how did the "mistake" originate as to the identity of this female? Was it more sensational and significant as coming from the wife of a colored ex United States senator, now holding office under the federal administration? To return to our first proposition, we do sincerely hope that the late postmaster-governor may *not* recognize in this decision such a "tendency" as will saddle him once more upon the Republican party.

HOWARD HOUSE.

We are pleased to inform the friends of Mr. Geo. A. Smith, who was stationed in this city for a considerable time as signal officer, that he has become the proprietor of the Howard House, in the city of Washington, located on the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avanue, within one hundred and fifty feet of the depot. Mr. Smith is making his hotel an exceedingly good one, and we advise our friends to call and see him, as they will find one of the most accommodating proprietors in the city of Washington. We wish him great success.

The Presidential Field.

The election in Iowa and Ohio really narrow the Presidential contest of 1884. Indecisive as the election in Ohio was, it still proves (1) that the Republican party apart from the temperance issue there presented can command as much strength as ever at the West; and (2) that the Democratic party can hope to carry that state, if at all, only by a flagrant alliance with the liquor interest. The situation then is this:

In sixteen states formerly slaveholding, because no full and free expression of the will of the people can be expected, Democratic Electors are likely to be chosen. These States have also 121 Representatives and 153 Electors.

In fifteen states formerly Republican, the Republican Electors are reasonably sure to be chosen, and these states have also 127 Representatives, but only 151 Electors.

There are seven states which may be called doubtful—California, 8 Electors; Colorado, 3; Indiana, 15; Nevada, 3; New Jersey, 9; New York, 36; and Ohio, 23; in all 97 Electors. With the South, 48 of these Electors will suffice to choose a Democratic President. With the balance of the North, 50 will suffice to choose a Republican President. The fourteen votes from the Pacific states and Calorado are subject to similar influences. If Ohio casts its vote for either party in October, there is a probability that Indiana may vote the same way in November, unless the Ohio result should be determined by a phase of the temperance question not presented in the other state. New York and New Jersey, too, are likely to be influenced by similar causes, except that New Jersey leans much more to the Democratic side in National contests.

No nomination can be made by either party which will be equally strong in New York with thirty-six votes, and in Ohio and Indiana with thirty-eight votes. Further, a Democratic nomination of the sort calculated to be strong in Indiana and Ohio would be almost surely defeated in New York, and a Democratic nomination calculated to carry New York would be almost surely defeated in Ohio in October, and in Indiana also in November. Whoever considers closely the political elements that control in these three states will see that this observation has much force, and that the Democratic party has to look for a nomination and a policy which will carry either the two central states or New York, but without reasonable prospect in either case of carrying both. New Jersey is in such a position that it might be attached to either party firmly by a nomination, as Governor Joel Parker is firmly persuaded. Perhaps Tilden and Hendricks might carry New York, but they would be very surely defeated in Ohio and Indiana, particularly because the Democrats of Indiana would not be united in support of Mr. Hendricks, and the people of Ohio would not support the candidate who tried to compass the Defeat of President Hayes by bribery. Mr. Randall might be a strong candidate at the East, but his position on the tariff question would cost him the votes of thousands of Democrats and sure defeat in Ohio and Indiana. Mr. McDonald might be a strong candidate in Indiana, but his free trade record would be apt to defeat him in New York and New Jersey.

It remains true, as was said by the *Tribune* a long time ago, that the events of next winter at Washington and elsewhere are likely to make the candidates for both parties. Questions are coming coming up for action upon which some men, perhaps not now regarded as possible candidates at all, will obtain a commanding position with public sentiment in one or more of the three doubtful blocks of states, on the Atlantic coast, in the centre, or on the Pacific coast. He who can offer to his party a reasonable certainty of the eastern or the central block, with a fair chance on the Pacific slope, will not be a weak candidate in the convention.—*N. Y. Times.*

Abolition of Internal Taxes.

Having returned from Ohio, Mr. Randall takes early occasion in a speech in Pennsylvania to make public declaration of his intention to have all internal taxes abolished. His argument is that these taxes are vexatious, that the government can spare the revenue, that their abolition will render necessary a tariff sufficient for protection, and that it will enable the government to get rid of the whole army of officials of the internal revenue service and all the expense of the service. This reasoning, it is now plain, has the approval of many leading Democrats, and it is not unlikely to be made the basis of efforts to legislate in congress next winter, and of the Democratic campaign for the Presidency next year. It pleases all liquor dealers and manufacturers, with those dependent upon the liquor traffic It pleases Democrats in Pennsylvania and elsewhere who lean toward protection. But will it please a majority of the people, or even of the Democrats?

The interal taxes yielded last year about $145,000,000. The reduction already effected by the change of the law at the last session will probably exceed $35,000,000, for the revenue during the first quarter of the year was was only $29,000,000, against $38,500,000 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The reduction of debt during the last fiscal year was $138,000,000, so that abolition of all internal taxes would even then have left the goverment without quite enough money for its current expenses, and no means to pay anything on the debt. But since that the tariff has been reduced; as far as can now be ascertained, the revenue from customs will be about $40,000,000 less this year than it was last year. To restore the duties taken off would not now be possible, even if it were desirable, and not even Mr. Randall will venture to to urge that course upon the Democratic majority in the House. A repeat of all internal taxes, therefore, would leave the government about $47,000,000 less money than it expended last year otherwise than in reduction of debt. It would not only be unable to reduce the debt at all, but would have to increase the debt by about $47,000,000 in order to meet its ordinary expenses.

It is very hard to say what extravagant and dangerous thing a Democrat majority may not do. But one would suppose that this thing would be too extravagant and dangerous, even for a Democratic majority. That it will not meet with public approval to leave the government bankrupt it seems safe to say. There are some who wish that a reduction of the debt could now be discontinued. To that end, some would be disposed to repeal a part of the internal taxes, or to lower them. But the opinion held by a very large majority of the people, we believe, is that the taxes on liquors and tobacco ought to be retained. They fall on no one who does not voluntarily choose to bear a part of them. If they were repealed, the only effect would probably be that drinkers would drink more, and smokers smoke more, so that the expence of the people for these luxuries would be as great as they are now, while no part of that expenditure would go into the treasury. Meanwhile, there are other taxes that all the people have to bear. They paid duties amounting to $50,000,000 on sugars in 1882, and these increased the cost of living for the poorest familly as well as for the richest. Duties were paid on medicines of many kinds, which deprived many poor people of relief in suffering. A great number of duties could be named which the majority of the people would infinitely prefer to have removed rather than the tax on liquors and tobacco. Mr. Randall may please some politicians and some liquor dealers by his motion. But he will not find the plain people of this country anxious to bear taxes on everything else in order to have free whisky.—*Exchange.*

By the recent readjustment of the postoffice rules there are 2,175 presidential postoffices, the combined salaries of which amount to $3,750,000.

RINGWOOD, N. C, Oct., 9, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—A howl is heard in the land. The Democrats promised low taxes, yet there is unheard of oppression in their misrule. Property is valued by bourban assessors at high figures, and taxes are higher by probably 25 per cent. than ever before. These ringsters rule with an iron hand, and those who vote to retain them in power need not complain. Inferior courts at an enormous expense, to keep pets in office, and other unnecessary and useless expense incident to bourbon rule have caused the people to mourn, and will so long as the bosses hold sway. If there is not a great mistake in the signs of the times there will be a day of reckoning next year, and Democracy, as it now rules, will receive a rebuke at the hands of the people.

All honest men agree with Judges Fowle and Russell in their views in regard to the first district. I expected that the great orator, the upright judge, the true patriot, Fowle, would have the manliness to declare for the right. The people would love to honor him, and the whirligig of time, which oftimes rights wrong, may make him Governor of North Carolina at no distant day. So mote it be.

The address of P. H. Winston, which is being ridiculed by X roads editors, who obey their masters, the bosses, is a masterly arraignment of a most exacting and corrupt ring of politicians who hold their followers in merciless vassalage, and who will be wiped out by the votes next year, or freedom and good government will depart forever from our borders, and that liberty which our patriot fathers hearts yearned might be perpetuated to coming generations, be as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal"

Hastily, CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C, Oct., 22, 1883.

EDITOR POST:—Our city is startled at the rumor current on the streets, that the North Carolina State Agricultural Society made an assignment this morning—Mr. Heartt, assignee—debt of society estimated at $25,000.

Now you see the cloak falls, and discovers the hideous form of Democratic financering. Now, again, the people will see, that the newspaper accounts of a "grand success" has been veirfied. Now you see, again, that this so-called "State Agricultural" gathering has been for years, a State Democratic Convention *in disguise*, and "the mourners go about the streets," and refuse to be comforted.

The truth is, the "Fair" has not been a success since it has fallen into the hands of the bourbon party. To illustrate: The marshals, while they have been clever gentlemen, have not been farmers.

The officers of the society have not been farmers, nor have the great bulk of articles on exhibition been the product of the state. This last assertion is particularly true in regard to the "Fair" just closed.

Our merchants and grocery men have done well in making exhibits, but *all* things were brought from the north. Machinery from the north, canned goods from the north, fine hogs and horses from other states, with few exceptions

Shooting pigeons, all bosh; military parades, humbug—and who can wonder that he fair assigns, when they have "run the thing in the ground!" Hurrah for Democracy!—rotten on the surface, rotten to the core, and collapsed! FAX.

Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the tubercular bacillus, is now reported to have reached a similar conclusion respecting the origin of cholera. He was sent to Egypt with the German Commission, and lost no time making a microscopic analysis of the germs of the disease. He has found a choleraic bacillus similar to the parasite which he had previously discovered in phthisis, or consumption. It is probably analogous to the parasite which Dr. Domingos Freize, a distinguished physician of Brazil, has found in the blood of yellow fever patients. The practical utility of these microscopic investigations respecting the origin of diseases will depend upon the ability of the scientists to cultivate these bacilli with a view to harmless inoculation. The coming man may have to be vaccinated for consumption, cholera and yellow fever as well as small-pox. Dr. Koch, however has not wholly succeeded in convincing the medical profession that there is a characteristic parasite in consumption. It is, therefore, premature to lay stress upon the importance of his new discovery.—Moreover, it is now well understood that the disease recently prevailing in Egypt was a local epidemic and not Asiatic cholera.

An unusually unamiable and destructive bug is at present dividing with politics the attention of the farmers of St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties. Dr. Lintner, the state entomologist, has been carefully inspecting the bug and reports that it is the southern chinch-bug, and so vicious is its nature that unless it is promptly exterminated it will increase and multiply, with serious damage to spring wheat, timothy grass, wire grass and June grass. The Doctor recommends—in spite of the fact that this is an era of affectionate feeling between the sections—that this particular southerner be treated with conspicuous harshness. By way of discouraging it he suggests that it be ploughed under this fall and that next spring it be flooded out with kerosene oil. We doubt not that the *Sun* will join with us in declaring with us that the southern chinch-bug must go, and we trust the demand will not be regarded in any quarter as a subtle attempt to waive the bloody shirt.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Minister who fails to interest his congregation and build up his church is generally accused of being a poor preacher, or of not studying hard enough. That is not always where the trouble comes from. Dyspepsia and liver disorders are responsible for many a dull sermon and many a vacant pulpit. When the Dominie's digestive apparatus is working wrong and his nerves are giving him pain, and his brain refuses to do its duty, it is almost impossible to make or to preach a good sermon. Give your suffering minister a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. You will see its effect on next Sunday's preaching. The Rev. Mr. Zehring, of Codorus, Pa., was paralyzed, and could not walk except with crutches, until Brown's Iron Bitters made a new man of him. The Rev. Mr. White, of Rock Hill, S. C., says: "It restored me to strength and vigor." Brown's Iron Bitters is not only for the minister, but for all people.

There are some interesting facts in the annual report of the First Assistant Postmaster General. It shows that the receipts from local postage for the last fiscal year exceeded by about $1,100,000 the cost of the free delivery service. This surplus comes, we believe, almost wholly from this city.—That is a fact which should be remembered by other cities that are wont to complain when New York asks for increased postal facilities.—*N. Y. Times.*

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august 17—3m

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st to November 1st as follows:

Pilots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage; also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the Bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in Quarantine may be had on application at the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smithville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and permits so obtained will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if in his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of $200 for each and every offence will be enforced against any person violating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port.

W. G. CURTIS, M. D.,
Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.

june 1-tf

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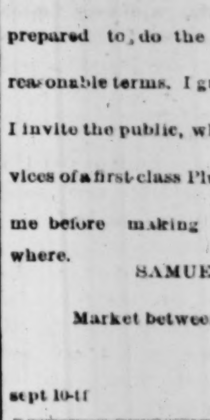

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THE WILMINGTON POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1883.

Grand Lodge No. 2 I. O. of G. S. and D. of S. in America.

The State Grand Lodge of the above named orner agreed to meet in Kinston, N. C., October, 1884.

The session entirely has been generally harmonious and productive of great good. I. B. Abbott, C. S. Brown and Rev Scipio Sauls were re-elected to fill the R. W. G. C., R. W. G. S. and R. W. G. Treasurer, respectively, for the ensuing year.

Resolutions of praise were offered in favor of the *Daily Morning Star*, also the Wilmington POST, for the able manner in which they have published the proceedings.

During the festival at the City Hall on the evening of the 12th, it was noticed that in no city we have ever visited, do the colored people show to better advantage than they do in Wilmington. The young gentlemen and ladies show both knowledge and refinement, which was so beautifully shown *forth at the hall,* has caused them to be the subject of general remark.

We had the pleasure of Hon. Geo. W. Price, Messrs. Sampson, (the talented Register of Deeds) Whitman and P. R. Bowen's company during our short stay. Among the young ladies we had the pleasure of meeting was the Misses Whiteman, Sampson, Willis, Jackson and Cotton, and several other equally talented ladies, but space forbids mention. With such ladies as the above mentioned, society among the rising generation will be a success.

By the way, we had quite a pleasant conference while at Wilmington, with Hon. J. H. Williamson, Secretary of the Colored Industrial Association, in which he stated that there was quite an interst manifiested towards the fair and that the young ladies especially were making rapid strides towards its success. And on Tuesday the 10th inst. the Secretary spoke to quite an intelligent audience at the Mayor's court room, and in concluding his remarks he made the following tribute to the Level City Cornet Band, of Kinston, N. C., L. F. Cox, Leader, who had come all the way from Kinston to furnish music for the Samaritans, and the band being present played several pieces after which he said that Eastern North Carolina had come to the front at last, and that the band which played to-night was the very best he ever heard, and that as far as he had travelled it had no superiors. Being informed of their intention of attending the fair, he said that the other bands that had been carrying off the the laurels heretofore had better spur up, especially the band of Raleigh. As we are swaying away from our subject we can truly say that we regretted to leave the kind people, but as business prevented our staying, we say, God bless you all, who have been so generous and so very hospitable to us as delegates, especially Bro. Bowen, who entertained us so well at his house.

To the Grand Lodge No. 2 D. O. of G. S. and D. of S., Rev. C. S. Brown delivered the annual oration, which was a masterly effort.

We are pleased to say that this is the noblest institution extant, and is calculated to elevate more than the entire colored associations of its name on earth, when we meet in Kinston, N. C., Oct. 1884. It had 125 lodges represented—250 delegates. We can truly say that if both the Samaritan bodies were united we would be the most powerful society on the globe, with about 250 lodges in this state. It could pay our $1000 endowment, where we now only pay $200. In union there is strength. So, Grand Officers of Grand Lodges Nos. 2 and 10, don't be afraid to unite. Lay aside prejudices and passion; and when united we can build steamboats railroads and other industries without asking our brethren so much. What say you, Prof. E. E. Smith, I. B. Abbott, J. H. Horrell, Rev. J. W. Moore, Hon. G. W. Price, C. S. Brown, W. C. Coleman, Rev. Geo. Hunter and other sachems of the two Grand Bodies?

Respectfully,
R. L. PARROTT.

Wilmington *Star* and Newbern *Lodge* please copy.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Oct. 18, '83.

At 8 o'clock p. m., the court house was crowded to its utmost capacity with both white and colored citizes in response to a call made by Rev. S. Gosling, Richardson and others.

On motion, Mr. Jerdon Chambers, colored, was elected president of the meeting and Rev. Mr. Dillard was requested to act as secretary. The house being called to order, Rev. Mr. Dillard was requested to state the object of the meeting. He said that it was not the purpose of the colored citizens of Statesville to raise an insurrection, or to even foster a spirit of retaliation, but to inaugurate a plan by which the murderers of Chas. Campbell, colored, may be brought to justice. That the colored citizens were spurred on in this matter through malice to none, but by a sense of right; by a love for peace, and for the maintainance of justice before the law. He asked that the wrong might be redressed through the law, and the perpetrators of that brutal act be brought before the court of Iredell county and tried by judge and jury.

Mr. Dillard then closed with a stirring appeal to all lovers of the law, both white and colored, to unite in bringing the case to light and thus protect the good name of our community.

On motion, J. F. Vanpelt, Mayor of the town, was introduced to the audience, and united in condemning the murderers of Chas. Campbell. The Mayor believes the assassins are residents of the county, and that Statesville being innocent should not be charged with the crime.

Dr. Mott being called upon to address the meeting, endorsed the remarks of his predecessor. He was followed by remarks from many prominent white and colored citizens, viz: Lawyer Allison, Revs. A. S. Billingsly, Gillespie, Caldwell, Richardson, Griffin, and others.

Rev. Mr. Dillard offered the fallowing preamble and resolution which, after some discussion, were adopted:

WHEEEAS, On last Monday, 15th instant, while a large and promiscuous crow, many of whom were intoxicated, had gathered to witness a circus, there occurred a difficulty between John Redman, a white man, and Charles Campbell, a colared man, which resulted in the death of the former;

AND WHEREAS, Competent and reliable witnesses are ready to testify that the white man was the aggressor, having attacked the colored man with a fence rail and was dealing him heavy and repeated blows;

AND WHERRAS, The colored man was arrested and incarcerated in the jail of Iredell county, and on the night of October 15th, 1883, a body of men, without even being disguised, took said prisoner from the charge and custody of the sheriff of Iredell county, and the state of North Carolina, and without color of law, without trial by jury—that sacred right which the constitution of North Carolina grants to every man, be he ever so humble—murdered in most inhuman and beastly manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we have assembled with malice to no man, but to humbly petition the solicitor and officers of justice to investigate and bring to justice these violators of law, of decency and of the peace and well being of the state of North Carolina. We ask in the name of common decency. and in the name of justice and in the name of God.

We call upon the white citizens of Statesville to witness the fact that as a race we have been a law abiding people, and we appeal to you as honorable men, as representatives of the proud Anglo Saxon race, who glory in the fact that you have given to mankind trial by jury, to vindicate the good name and standing of our community

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be give to Solicitor Adams and to the Judge who is to preside at the next term of the court, and that a copy be sent to all of the leading papers of the state.

The meeting then adjourned.

JORDAN CHAMBERS, Pres.
CLARENCE DILLARD, Sec'y.

A Man Stabbed.

WARRENTON, N. C.

It is to be regretted that such has been done in the peaceful town of Warrenton, but it is true and the world should know it.

About one o'clock P. M., on Friday the 12th inst., the peace of the town was disturbed by a fight between two young men viz: Jesse Macon (white) and Conrad Wilson (col.) in front of Johnson & Macon's store on Main street. After several blows had been passed, they were parted and Wilson was carried off a short distance down the street, however, both continued to speak about what had passed. Dr. P. J. Macon, brother of Jesse Macon, who had assisted in parting the young men, seemed to have become dissatisfied about some part of the fight, and started towards Wilson and saying "Hold on there you d——n black son of a——, you keep on talking so big I'll make him whip you a fair fight." Just then James Drumgold, (colored,) who was standing near by said, "Look here this ain't fair for all of you to jump on one man, I can't stand it." Whereupon Dr. Macon threw off his coat saying, "God d——n you I'll whip you," and advanced on Drumgold, when Jesse Macon ran up and stabbed Drumgold near the throat and fled. Two colored and one white deputy were appointed about 2:30 o'clock, who soon mounted horses and went in pursuit of Macon. He was arrested by one of the colored deputies about two miles from town in an old field, and was brought back on a mule and delivered to the constable, thence to the coroner.

The sheriff being absent and the defendant's lawyers claiming that he could be delivered only to the sheriff, he was placed under a strong guard in the Court House until the next morning, when he was delivered to the sheriff and committed to jail, where he now awaits further action.

Drumgold died in one hour and a half; he leaves a wife and two children to mourn their loss—together with many friends. He was a peaceable and law abiding citizen.

A CITIZEN.

Still Another.

OPELIKA, Ala., Nov. 1, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I have been cured of an affection of the kidneys by the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. J. C. CONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO,
NAVYS AND TWISTS,

may 20—tf

ONLY $20. PHILADELPHIA SINGER Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 29 3m

JOB PRINTING.

Lowest Prices.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR Bil Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Hand Bills,

Cards, Tags, Circulars, Progammes, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Price Lists, Lables, Tickets,

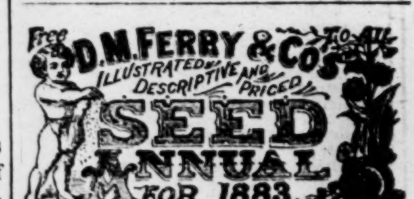
Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Blanks of all kinds, &c., &., &.,

Printed promptly and neatly. Write to

E. S. WARROCK,
P. O. Box 402,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Refer to Editor of this paper.

april 8 tf



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCING Tuesday, November 18th. 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.
A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS.
250 Kegs NAILS.
500 Bundles HOOP IRON.
25 Bbls GLUE.

For sale by
tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICLSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at 8.00 p m and *6 40 a. m.

Leave Richmond at *6 02 am and †11 12 am and *4 50 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *10 25 a m and †3 45 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 05 noon and †5 45 p m, and *11 25 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 30 p m and †8 10 p m, *3 00 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †10 50 p m, and *6 30 a m.
†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 40 a m, train to New York, and on the 8,00 p m train to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
aug 17 tf

COTTON PRESSES. COTTON GINS

BEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

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Successors to Jno. Dawson.
june 8 tf

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Williams Sewing Machines
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BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

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347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
may6—6m

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

$1 15 PER CASK.

Discounts on Large Lots.

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Rocky Point, N. C.,
or G. G. PARSLEY, Jr.,
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WILLIAM LYNCH,
THE
Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Cassimeres, Doeskins and Broadcloths,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED

Which he will cut and make to order in the latest styles. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

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Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Hogshead, Tierces and Barrels
For sale by
mh 21 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W. A. S.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S. Congress!

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,
18 Beaver Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8, 1883, at 3:00 p. m. Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.40 P M
Leave Weldon	3.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	8.40 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon	5:55 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10 25 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington	8.00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon	2.20 A. M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Brarch Road leave Halfax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.30 A. M daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5;15 A. M., Eaily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 12, 1883.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily	12:42 and 3:46 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon	2:42 and 5:36 P.M.
Freight trains daily, except Sunday	9:12 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2:06 P. M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily	2:25 A. M. 1 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg	4:45 A. M. 3:12 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Monday	4.12 A.M
Arrive at Petersburg	9:06 A.M.

Train leaving Petersburg at 2:10 P. M. stops only at Belfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
aug21-tf

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND.

For sale by
ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Wholesale Grocers,
mh 21 tf S. East. Front and Dock Sts.

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C, July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER July 8, 1883, at 9 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.00 P M
Leave Florence	2.40 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	9.55 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.55 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington	10.40 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.45 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence	3.25 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.42 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 7 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	7.10 P M
	Leave Raleigh at	7.35 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.00 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	8.15 P M
	Arrive Raleigh at	8.30 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	8.25 A M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No. 1. Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	5:30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	9:00 P. M
Leave Shelby	7:00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte	10:30 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
je 15-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 28 North Front Street. Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call. mar8-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1883.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Gen. Sherman declines a dinner in his honor.

Shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Gibraltar.

A treaty of peace between Chili and Peru has been signed.

There was a hurricane off the coast of Newfoundland on Monday.

There was a snow storm at Dover, N. Y., on Wednesday.

The Pope is prepairing an a l[…]ution upon the condition of the Catholic Church.

War or mediation will only settle the question of dispute between France and China.

Stern, Nontriean & Co., wholesale clothiers, Philadelphia, have failed for $150,000.

Gen. Sheridan will not move from Chicago to Washington until nex month.

Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, is about to go to England on a brief visit.

The Marquis of Landsowne was sworn into office at Queebec on Monday last.

One thousand persons were killed and wounded by the recent earthquake near Chios.

Ex-Cadet Whitaker has established a military school for colored youths in Charleston.

Rev. Dr Henry E. Potter was consecrated assistant Bishop of New York on Saturday last.

A fire at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, destroyed ten houses and nine stores, and two lives were lost.

A large party of Mormon missionarries were at the grand Central Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

Eight fishermen were lost during a northeast squall off Provincetown, Mass., a few days ago.

Capt. Nayne Reid, the well known novelist, died at his residence in London Monday evening, aged 65.

Christian K. Ross is still searching for Charlie. He has just returned home from another false trail.

The body of a finely dressed young lady was found floating in the Niagara River, near Buffalo, a few days ago.

A New York sailor fatally clubbed a sailor and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500.

The First Assistant P. M. General recommends the reduction of postage on city or local letters from two to one cent.

A farmer named Finzer, near Newcomerstown, Ohio, killed his wife and three children and then blew his own brains out.

A sensation is created in Cleaveland, Ohio, by the failure of John N. Gidden, Secretary of the Republic Iron Company.

Speaking of the recent earthquake near Chesme, in Atlataso, Greece, the dispatch says: "The earth opened and swallowed houses and people."

By an explosion in a fire-works factory at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last, five girls were burned to death and four others badly injured.

Two children at Paterson, N. J., while playing with matches set fire to themselves and the house. One child has died and the other cannot recover.

J. I. Fennell and F. L. Thompson made an attack upon Chas. McCartney, at Flemingsburg, Ky., on Monday, when the latter shot both of his assailants.

The *North American Review* for November, by the liveliness and the sterling worth of the articles it contains, satisfies the requirements of the most exacting reader Senator H. B. Anthony writes of "Limited Suffrage in Rhode Island," giving incidentally a highly interesting sketch of the early constitutional history of that little Commonwealth, and setting forth the considerations which influenced its people in restricting the exercise of the electoral prerogative. Dr Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Company, in an article entitled "The Government and the Telegraph," cites the provisions of the Federal Constitution and the determinations of the Supreme Court which appear to debar the General Government from assuming the management of the telegraph lines; and presents statistics designed to prove that the service in this country is both cheaper and more efficient than in any of the countries of Europe where the governments own the lines. The Rev. David N. Utter brings out from oblivion the record of certain alleged atrocious crimes of "John Brown of Osawatomie." There are two scientific articles, namely, "Solar Physics," by Professor Balfour Stewart, and "Modern Explosives" by Gen. John Newton W. H. Mallock contributes "Conversations with a Solitary," an imaginary passage-at-arms between a Radical and a Conservative, in which the two opposing theories of government and society are advocated with rare spirit and ingenuity of argument. In "Suggestions in regard to the Public Service," Green B Raum offers certain facts going to prove that the clerks and other employes of the government departments at Washington, even before the passage of the Civil Service act, were in the main both faithful and efficient. Finaliy, "Dr. Hammond's Estimate of Woman," is reviewed by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Miss Nina Morals, Mrs. Sara A. Underwood and Dr. Clemence S. Lozier. Fifty cents a copy; $5 a year. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, and sold by newsdealers generally.

The Bright Side.

Who does not remember how some people, during the war for the Union, could see nothing but the shoddy clothes and paper shoes, the bounty jumpers and the incapable generals, the blunders of Congress and the little bell of Mr. Stanton? But Chief-Justice Coleridge, a man of rare ability and justice, looking back at that time of trial, sees only that a mighty nation then became truly great and grand, and by its heroic devotion gave new honor to the Anglo-Saxon name. Possibly, if we lift our eyes from the specks and flaws, and take a broader survey of the times in which we live, we shall find that there is something in these also which impartial history will remember when the frailties of the hour shall have been forgotten.

History will take notice, for instance, that a "turbulent Democracy," flushed with the exercise of gigantic power in war, and conscious that nothing could resist its arms from Panama to the Pole, has lived eighteen years in peace with all its neighbors, never once thinking of aggression. More than a million veteran soldiers, to whom the monotony and the toils of peace were strange and wearisome at first, have been absorbed into the body of the people without a single attempt to embroil the country in civil strife or foreign war. The energy and daring, the discipline and power of combined action, which made war terrible and decisive, have achieved for the Nation during eighteen years of peace such triumphs in arts and industries, such marvellous progress in wealth and general prosperity as no other Nation has ever made in a similar time. The march of railways across the continent and up and down all over the land, the spinning of the electric spider's web in every nook and corner of the country, the opening of mines and wells that have poured forth wealth by the hundred millions, the building of thousands of factories and foundries, mills and furnaces, where armies larger than the one which disbanded in 1865 are battling against want and conquering a new world for us every year—all these things will appear, in the clear light of history, better worth seeing than many of the blots that mar the picture to our eyes.

It will be said of this present time, too, that the administration of Government, National, state and local, was on the whole never more faithfully performed. A peculation here and there seems large to us, because we are close to it, but we should not be blind to the strong sentiment of public virtue, which is swift to punish such offences, nor to the general purity of public service which almost everywhere prevails. An excellent test is the steady reduction of public indebtedness. Not only the United States, which has been causing trouble by the very rapidity of its debt-payment, but the states, counties, cities and towns, have been diminishing indebtedness steadily for some years. The streets are no longer crowded with agents to sell city bonds, and the communities that repudiate or shirk can no longer escape the sense of shame. Here and there bad men get into office, but their own partisans are ashamed of them; here and there a community is seen which has failed to set its affairs on an honest and solvent basis, but the evil is not spreading.

Then the people, also, have passed through a severe commercial and industrial trial, thus far with honor. The wild outcries of "soft money" men were suppressed by resumption of specie-payments, a moral victory grander than the triumph over rebellion—a victory such as no other Nation under any form of government has ever achieved. Prosperity ruins thousands where adversity crushes hundreds, and the crazy fever of speculation which broke out in 1879 threatened to undermine all industry and to disorder all commerce. But we have proof now that the great majority of the people refused to involve themselves beyond their means, or to incur new debts in the haste to get rich. The inevitable collapse of speculation, when it came, found most of the business of the country on a cash basis. It found farmers who had lifted about half the mortgages on their farms; merchants who could meet without flinching the failure of great houses with which they had been connected in business; and manufactories which have endured two years of declining markets with honorable patience. The soundness of business was never more severely tried. But the result has proved that the speculative fever did not seduce a large part of the people from the sober path of patient industry.

The country is behaving itself well. Its trials and reverses only serve to show how solid is the foundation on which its prosperity rests. We have fashionable extravagance and social foolishness in some quarters, but the great body of the people prefer comfort to display. There is vice everywhere, as there always will be where there are human hearts, but it is not a small thing that 320,000 voters in one state deliberately tried to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. Meanwhile, in every part of the land the work of true Christian benevolence, in a thousand organized forms, goes on with greater vigor than ever before in our history. The churches every year are thinking less of creeds and sects, and more of the suffering to be relieved, the ignorant to be taught, and the wanderers to be reclaimed.

No, it is not a country to be ashamed of, nor is the age degenerate. Calm history will see less than we do of the spots and flaws. It will see eighteen years of marvellous progress by a great Nation, not merely in producing wealth, but in developing true manhood and womanhood, and in making the world better and happier, as well as more free from want.—*Exchange.*

The Cure for a National Evil.

The subject of divorce has come to the front during the last week with remarkable persistence. The Episcopal Convention laid hold of it, vigorously denouncing it as one of the most rapidly increasing sins of the age. One family out of every ten in certain states it was alleged, offered a case for the divorce courts. The subject has also been brought forward in other religious conventions and discussed vehemently in denominational journals.

All this argues a healthy condition of feeling in the churches, and will no doubt have a certain deferrent effect. The fact that the Christian, orderly part of a community reprobate any given course of conduct undoubtedly has the tendency, measurably, to bring that course of conduct into disrepute with the classes that are neither orderly nor Christian. But the effect is only partial and much less strong than the churches probably imagine. In the first place, it is not, as a rule, the members of any church who apply for divorces. To forbid this mode of escape from the discomforts of marriage to the members of their flock is to shut an already closed door, and one which they have little desire to open. Neither are divorces common among our lowest and most depraved classes, who are apt to adjust their domestic differences without the aid of the law.

It is in the great mass of well-to do non church-going so called fashionable folks, whether educated or ignorant that divorces are most frequent. The subject is one of those which, on the surface, brings forcible arguments on both sides. For the divorce is not always the resource of the licentious man or woman who, wearied of one tie, wishes to form another, or of shallow triflers to whom there is no sacredness in either marriage or motherhood, though it usually is demanded by one or the other. But we all have known cases where a weak woman has tottered under the weight of helpless children and a vicious tyrant, until this desperate resource became the only remedy, and one which no man of common sense and right feeling could deny her.

It seems to any outside observer, however, that the churches and moralists are going to work in but a purblind way to put an end to this evil. To stop divorce by passing resolutions or damnatory laws against it is like dosing a typhoid patient with tonics while the poisonous drain is belching forth death underneath his bed. The real evil lies in the false marriages whose victims seek remedy in divorce, and the marriages are false because our young people of a certain class are more greedy for money, position and show than for genuine love and happiness. This is, doubtedless, the tritest of platitudes, but it is one which is now left wholly out of sight in too many weddings—especially in our cities. Divorces, we are told, are less common in the south than the north. Why? Not because the moral tone of the people there is purer, or our Christain faith higher, but because in the less concentrated, plainer, poorer phases of social life in this section there is less temptation to mercenary marriage. It is probably true, as we often hear asserted, that among those who according to the common phrase married for love there are a large minority of unhappy people. But usually they bear their unhappiness to the end. They entered into domestic life with the sense of a duty to be discharged between human beings; it was not a mere partnership of purses, to be thrown up for the first whim or discomfort.

The English press, referring to this alleged increase of divorce in the United States, ascribes it to a growth of licentiousness among us. This is a mistake; the American is not a sensualist. But he has the misfortune to be the tenant of a country which is exceptionally well fed and well clothed, and in which all the appliances of wealth and luxury count for so much more than their real value, in giving him place and power, that he is too apt to sacrifice the essentials of life in order to gain them. The fact that when Issachar grew fat he kicked off all yokes is thousands of years old. The young girl is tempted to marry for money or position, just as the politician is tempted to sell his honesty, or the clergyman his opinions for them. In France the same causes have brought about precisely the same results, minus the remedy of divorce. We will be cured probably when we become a poorer or a more religious people. But to bring about that even the axe must be laid at the root of the tree, it will avail little to lop off the parasite growth above.—*Exchange.*

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may 20—tf

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

October 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull, with small sales at 36 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00a2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market opened dull, but later we hear of sales of 800 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling, closing firm. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾	cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"
Good Middling,	10¼	"	"

October 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 36 cents per gallon, with nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00a2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market opened steady, with sales reported of 650 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾	cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	9	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"
Good Middling,	10¼	"	"

October 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market dull and declining, with sales later of 150 casks at 34½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being a decline of 10 cents since last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00a2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market opened steady, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb. for Middling The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾	cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"
Good Middling,	10¼	"	"

October 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 34½ cents per gallon with sales reported later of 200 casks at 35 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady, with sales reported at $1 10 for Hard and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market steady, with sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾	cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	9	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"
Good Middling.	10¼	"	"

October 23

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 35½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 400 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained, and $1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 10 for Hard and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market steady, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. Later we hear of sales of 150 bales on a basis of 10 1-16 cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾	cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"
Good Middling.	10¼	"	"

October 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady, with sales reported at $1 10 for Hard and 2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market dull, with sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 10 1-16 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 13 16	cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 1-16	"	"
Low Middling	9 11-16	"	"
Middling,	10 1 16	"	"
Good Middling	10 5 16	"	"

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SENSIBLE MEN and women know ere this that of the many diseases and derangements of the body each has a separate cause or origin, and that each needs a different method of treatment in order to effect a cure, and a moment's reflection must convince that any of the quack nostrums foisted upon the public claiming to cure all of a number of diametricly different diseases must prove failures, even if we do not call them humbugs.

POOR PEOPLE and people of moderate means, and even people well to do or wealthy find that the enormous charges of practising physicians are a serious burden to them, and also find that after paying themselves poor that no benefit has accrued to them, that in fact they have thrown their money away. To overcome these evils we offer Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Remedies to the sick and suffering one Remedy for each disease, without for a moment claiming that one remedy will cure any other disease than the one claimed for it, and as these remedies have stood the test of years without a single failure we agree to refund the money paid in every instance where a cure is not positively effected. The remedies are entirely vegetable, can do no harm, and will positively cure every disease for which they are prescribed.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Lameness of Joints, Sciatica and Neuralgia are relieved at once and positively cured by the use of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy. We say boldly that in the worst of cases of no matter how long standing, how serious or how painful, we can not only give relief but positively cure for all time. Failing to do this we will positively refund the money paid for the treatment, and if your sufferings are not positively stopped for all time you have not thrown your money away as you would on any other than these guaranteed remedies. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy is only 50 cents, obtainable from druggists or sent free by mail on receipt of price. Stamps taken.

SUFFERING WOMEN. Many a lady endowed by nature with a pretty face, beautiful figure, faultless complexion, as well as the sweetest of tempers and faultless mental qualities grows prematurely old, gray and wrinkled, her form loses its perfect contour, the complexion becomes sallow, the brightness leaves the eye, a feeling of languor takes the place of the once buoyant spirits, an irritable nervous fractiousness makes life a burden, things that once were trifles worry her till life becomes unbearable. All this being caused by the physical derangements so common to women, which the innate modesty of feminine nature prevents their making known, and of which the ignorance of the medical profession prevents a cure. Lady Reader, pause and consider, 'tis a dut you owe yourself, your family and your God, that you should cure yourself of these troubles and once more feel the glow of perfect health and spirits that nature intended for you. Wheeler's No. 96 Presciptions are pleasant and palatable to take, contain nothing of an injurious nature, and may be taken by all ages at all times and in all conditions without possibility of ill effects, and will positively cure any of the peculiar diseases to which females are subject. Failing to produce a perfect cure the proprietors will refund the money paid for the treatment. If you have a sallow complexion, constant or intermittant headaches, backaches restlessness, loss of appetite, suppressions of monthly flow, or irregularities thereof accompanied by headaches, nervousness, hysterics and similar symptoms, Wheeler's No. 69 Prescription "B" will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Leucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urinating, reddish or white deposit in urine, hot and dry skin, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "C" will give immediate and lasting relief. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions "B" and "C" are 50 cents each, obtainable from druggists or sent by mail secure from observation post paid on receipt of price. Postage stamps taken.

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